

A SIXTH
Collection of Papers

Relating to the
Present Juncture of Affairs in *England*.

VIZ.

- I. Five Letters from *Scotland*, giving Account of expelling Popery from thence.
- II. The Prince of *Orange's* Speech to the Scots Lords and Gentlemen met at *St. James's*. With their Advice to the Prince, to take upon him the Administration of the Affairs of *Scotland*. With his Highness's Answer.
- III. A Letter to a Friend, advising in this Extraordinary Juncture, how to Free the Nation from Slavery.
- IV. The Application of the Bishop and Clergy of *London* to the Prince of *Orange*, Sept. 21. 1688.
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- VI. The Address of the City of *Bristol* to the Prince of *Orange*.
- VII. A Word to the Wise, for Settling the Government.
- VIII. A Modest Proposal to the present Convention.
- IX. An Historical Account touching the Succession of the Crown.
- X. A Narrative of the Miseries of *New-England*, by reason of an Arbitrary Government erected there.

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London printed, and are to be sold by *Richard Janeway* in Queen's-head-Court in *Pater-noster-Row*, 1689.

Advertisement.

VV Hereas there is a sixth and seventh
Collection of old Papers with new
Title-Pages (remote from the present Juncture
of Affairs) published by *R. Baldwin*; The Rea-
der is desired to take notice that the Person that
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from time to time as often as matter occurs, in
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but what is new and genuine, and worth the Rea-
der's Money. To be sold by *Richard Janeway*
in Queen's-Head Court in *Pater-Noster-Row*,
who sells the former five, and so all that shall
follow.

Five LETTERS

From a Gentleman in *Scotland*, to his
Friend in *L O N D O N*.

*Being a True Account of what Remark-
able Passages have happened since the
Prince's Landing; The manner of the
taking of the Chancellor, and his Lady
in Man's Apparel; The burning of the
Pope, Demolishing of the Popish Chap-
pels, &c. with the total overthrow of
the Roman Catholicks.*

Edinburgh, Decemb. 3. 1688.

THE Students of the University here, designed some
time ago to burn the Pope's *Effigies*; but that was
not more zealously desired to be prevented by some,
than to be done by others: Notwithstanding all the
imaginable Care taken to prevent it, yet it was done about Ten
Days ago, after day-light gone, at the Cross, and blown up
with Art, that seems to have been beyond their Invention,

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above

above four Stories high. Two Days thereafter they went to the *Parliament-House*, at mid-day, passing by the Guards, crying, *No Pope, No Papist*. And being got into the *Parliament-House*, (after they had required the Guards to be present at the Sentence) and having got upon the Bench, they Arraigned his *Holiness* before his Judges, and gave the Jury their Commission, who brought him in Guilty; whereupon, he was sentenced to be burnt publicly at the Cross the Twenty Fifth of this Instant; and withal declared, and protested for a *Free Parliament*.

On Sunday last, Advertisement was given by a Papist, to a Gentlewoman, to remove her self out of this City, and to carry out her Husband's Papers forthwith, because that Night there should be here a hot Wakening, such as had not been heretofore; and advised her to give the same Advice to any of her Friends she pleased.

Your Friend Mr. M. being acquainted with this, he revealed the same to several of our Magistrates, (which, as is alledged, was not regarded) he went thereafter and acquainted the Guard of our *Trained-Bands* therewith; whereupon Captain *Patrick Johnstone* (*Hilton's* Brother) caused to beat the Drums, and the Noise having gone abroad, and several Persons having ordered their Arms, and People flocking together to consider what was fit to be done, the Magistrates, with the Council, convened for the same purpose. A great many Boys met also, and went through the whole Town, crying aloud, *No Pope, No Papist, No Popish Chancellor, No Melfort, No Father Peters*. But the Gates were shut, the Magistrates went along the Streets for the keeping of the Peace; and nothing more was done that Night, except the breaking of three or four Glass-Windows of *Papists* Houses, and that some of the Boys got up to the Cross, and proclaimed a *Free-Parliament*, and offered Two Thousand Pounds for *Melford's* Head; so that Night past over, when all People here were in fear of some ill Designs, and the rather, because of their certain knowledg that there were lying in the Suburbs, a great many Hundreds of *Highland-men*, (or rather Thousands) and that all that day the Abbey Gates were exactly kept by Souldiers, Gommanded by Captain *Wallace* a Papist, and none admitted to enter except *Papists* or *Highland-men*.

On

On *Monday*, about mid-day, the Chancellor parted thence and went towards the *Highlands*, by Advice of several of the Privy Council and his Friends, and took a good Guard with him. At Night the Students went (without Arms) to the Abbey, to condemn the Pope, and to Proclaim a *Free Parliament*, and perhaps to burn what was contained in the Chapel, but without asking Questions, were repuffed by a shower of Ball, whereby several were wounded, and some since dead of their Wounds; which coming to the Privy Councils Knowledge, (which was then sitting) they called the Town Council (then also met) and Captain *Grahame*; desired them to see to the preservative of the Peace, and sent Six Heralds with an Order to Captain *Wallace* and his Men, to lay down their Arms, render themselves Prisoners, and deliver their Guards to the Magistrates, but they were answered by Ball; which being reported to the Privy Council, they forthwith ordered Captain *Grahame* and his Company, Trained-Bands and *Militia*, to fall upon them, which they did; *Wallace* and his Men fled, several of them were taken, and some wounded, as were some of Captain *Grahame's* Men. The Rabble were so incensed upon the firing, and supposition that it was Boys were killed, that they burnt all that was contained in the Chapel, the Jesuits Colledg, the Popish Printing-house, the Abbey Church, the Chancellor's Lodgings; and generally, all that was contained in the Houses of Papiests, in the Town and Cannon-gate, excepting what was taken away by some People who designed Plunder.

They had Fires in the Abbey-Court, and at the Cross, all the Night, and spared nothing they got in Papiests Houses. Some few Houses were spared at the intercession of some Protestants their Friends, and after true enquiry, I heard the Loss is called greater than it is. None of the Papiests themselves were killed or wounded; they met with few of them, those they got they carried into the Guard.

In some of the Popish Houses, they found Arms and Barrells of Powder, which provoked to a more narrow search. All this time the Castle never fired one Gun, which is more attributed to the Duke of *Gordon*, than to any other inferior Officer. I am told, the Council sent and discharged an Execution from the Castle. Some of the Boys are dead of their Wounds.

Traquair (a Popish Lord) and several others went to, and continue in the Castle for their security. The Council ordered the searching for Ammunition and Arms in some Popish Houses in the Country, and this day committed a Warrant for the restoring of what was plundered out of the Papists Houses.

I had forgot to tell you, that on *Monday* last the Privy Council disbanded Six Hundred Men, taken on the *Friday* before, and commanded all the *Highlanders* forthwith to depart upon pain of Death; and yesterday ordered all Gentlemen to depart out of the Town, excepting such as should give account of their Business to some of the Privy Council. I am credibly informed, that this day in the Privy Council, was voted an Address to be made to his Majesty for a *Free Parliament*; there are several Noblemen and Gentlemen gone from hence into *England*, and more to follow, but it's suspected they are going to the Prince of *Orange*.

Edinburgh, Decemb. 20.

WHen the Chancellor went away privately from the Abbey for *Castle Drummond*, he gave strict Command to Captain *Wallace* to preserve the Chappel, &c. The Rabble having gathered and procured Links, without any Fire-Arms, about Six at Night went to the Abbey, and were denied access; whereupon, some pressing forward, *Wallace* commanded his Souldiers to fire, which they did, and killed and wounded about Twenty, whereof one half died shortly after. The Rabble retired to the City with a great Noise, towards the Entry to the Court of the Parliament-House, where some of the Lords of the Privy-Council were sitting. There some West-Country Gentlemen encouraged them to prosecute a Revenge, and got the Provost of the City to go to the House of Lords, and told them, if they would not give a Warrant to assault *Wallace*, and force him from the Abbey, they would do it without it. The Lords being alarm'd with the Slaughter, and a Report that several Gentlemens Sons were killed,

and

and some of their own ; they ordered a Herald at Arms, with sound of Trumpet, to command *Wallace* in the King's Name to give up his Guard at the Abbey to the City : And the Company under the Cities Pay marched first, commanded by Captain *Grahame*, and after them all the Train'd-Bands and Militia, to force him in case of refusal ; several Gentlemen accompanying *Grahame*, and the Magistrates attending, *Wallace* refused the Herald, and fired upon *Grahame*, and the rest behind, wounded some Gentlemen and a few Souldiers : But *Grahame* marched quickly down a Lane on the South-side of the Porch of the Abbey-Court where *Wallace* was posted, and by a back way entered the Court, came upon *Wallace's* Rear, and the Town Companies fronting him ; after the first Fire he and all his Men fled, only a few of them were taken, the most part escaping under the Darkness of the Night. The City being thus Master of the Abbey, the Rabble immediately, without opposition, went first to the Chappel, forced the Doors, broke all to pieces, and carried several parcels in Triumph up to the Cross, and burnt them there.

The next day strong Guards were set through the whole City and Suburbs, in convenient places, to repress any farther Tumults ; and so all was quiet, and continues so.

This Morning there was coming into *Leith* a Boat from *Burns-Island*, with eighty Men aboard, being a part of two or three hundred which had been sent for by the Duke of *Gordon* from the North to reinforce the Castle, and the rest to follow. But the Bayliff of *Leith* having notice before-hand of their coming, sent on Board and discharged their coming into the Harbor, and desired to speak with their Commander, who came ashore, and owned the Design, being believed to be all Papists : He was seized, and the Men commanded back to the other Shoar, under the highest Pains.

The Lords of the Treasury have called in all Commissions given to Papists, for collecting His Majesty's Revenue.

Edinburgh, Decemb. 22.

THE Chancellor thinking, as Affairs stood, he was not secure at home, resolved for *France*; and with all the Privacy imaginable, he, in Womens and his Lady in Mans Clothes, got aboard a Vessel bound from this *Firth* the 20th instant, being Thursday; which set Sail, the Wind being fair: But a certain Person on Horse-back, riding by *Kircaldie*, where the Seamen use to walk, called to them and told them, there was a good Prize in that Ship under Sail, namely, the Chancellor of *Scotland*. Whereupon, about thirty six common Sea-men, commanded by one *Wilson*, that had been a Bucaneer in *America*, which had Guns or Muskets, manag'd a light Boat, and without any Provision save a little Brandy, or any Order from a Magistrate, set Sail immediately, and came up with the Ship that Night, boarded her, inquired for the Chancellor, whom they denied to be aboard; but after search, found him and his Lady cloathed as aforesaid, brought the Ship back, and carried the Prisoners, with Mr. *Nicolson* (a Priest, late Regent in the Colledg of *Glasgow*) ashoar to *Kircaldie* Talbooth (or Prison.) The Chancellor wrote Letters yesterday to several of the Privy-Council, complaining of the Injury done him. The Council have ordered him to be carried by the Earl of *Morr*, and a Company of the *Militia*, to *Sterling-Castle*.

The Duke of *Gordon* has been desired by the Council to lay down his Charge of Governour of the Castle, but he still declines it; alledging, that seeing he has his Commission immediately from the King, and to be accountable to none else, he cannot in Honour lay it down till he has His Majesty's Command for it, and says he had sent a Gentleman expressly to know His Majesty's Pleasure upon that point fourteen days ago, and expects his return every day: And in the mean time, has assured the Council by Letters, and this day the Provost and Magistrates of the City, whom he sent for to speak with, that
he

he will upon his Word and Honour be a good Neighbour, and not do them or the City any Prejudice.

Two days ago his Captain put an Oath to the Souldiers, whereby they bound themselves to be faithful to His Majesty, and their Superior Officers, and to defend the Protestant Religion, which being refused by twenty or thirty, whereof five were Papists, they were turned out.

There was a *Pink* arrived at *Leith* on *Thursday*, sent by His Majesty. The Searchers seized two Boxes in it directed to the Chancellor, &c. and being brought to the Council, there were found in them several Precepts upon the Treasury for payment of certain Sums to Papists, and some Commissions; in particular, a Commission to one *Peter Wimpfe* (a Papist) to be Major of the Gates of the Castle, and have Power of all the Keys, without being accountable to the Lieutenant (who is a Protestant) but only to the Duke, and his Deputy, who is a Papist too.

Edinburgh, Decemb. 25.

THis Day the Students burnt the *Pope* solemnly at the Cross before Thousands of Spectators; our Privy Counsellors and Magistrates were Spectators, and no Inconveniences followed. The Students were divided according to their Classes, (that is, their Years of standing) each Class with its Captain. They advanced orderly, with Swords in their Hands, and Hoitboys before them; the College Mace was carried before them by the under-Janitor in his Gown, and bare.

We have many Reports here of the Landing of *Irish-men*, but false; the whole Country is in Arms, and Apprehends the Papists; and at *Dumfries* they have taken and imprisoned the Provost, with some other Papists and Priests, and guard their Town with Six Companies a-night; and have planted Cannon (taken from their Ships) at the Cross and Ports, and recovered their Ammunition which was sent to *Carlavrock* Castle.

Edin.

Edinburgh, Decemb. 27.

OUR Council has sent an Address to the Prince of *Orange*, at least it may go hence on *Saturday* next. At *Glasgow* the Prince of *Orange* was Proclaimed the *Protestant Protector*. The whole Country is up for the Prince, or at least under pretence for their Safety against Papists; but there is no fear of them in this Kingdom, unless it be in *Nithsdale* and *Galloway*; and I think neither there: However, there were some long Knives, or Bagonets, of a strange shape, taken at *Kirkcubright*.

His

His HIGHNESS the PRINCE of
ORANGE his SPEECH to the
Scots Lords and Gentlemen.

*With their Advice, and his Highness's Answer. With
a True Account of what past at their Meeting in
the Council-Chamber at Whitehal, January 7.
1688⁸₉*

His Highness the PRINCE of Orange having cau-
sed Advertise such of the Scots Lords and Gentle-
men as were in Town, met them in a Room at
St. James's, upon Monday the Seventh of January, at
Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and had this
Speech to them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE only Reason that induc'd me to undergo so
Great an Undertaking, was, That I saw the Laws
and Liberties of these Kingdoms overturned, and
the Protestant Religion in Eminent Danger : And seeing
you are here so many Noblemen and Gentlemen, I have
called you together, that I may have your Advice, what is
to be done for Securing the Protestant Religion, and Re-
storing your Laws and Liberties, according to my Decla-
ration.

As soon as his Highness had retired, the Lords and Gentlemen went to the Council-Chamber at *Whitehall*; and having chosen the Duke of *Hamilton* their President, they fell a consulting, what Advice was fit to be given to his Highness in this Conjunction: And after some Hours Reasoning, they agreed upon the Materials of it, and appointed the Clerks, with such as were to assist them, to draw up in writing, what the Meeting thought expedient, to advise his Highness, and to bring it in to the Meeting the next in the Afternoon.

Tuesday, the Eighth Instant, the Writing was presented in the Meeting: And some time being spent in Reasoning about the fittest way of Convening a General Meeting of the Estates of *Scotland*. At last the Meeting came to agree in their Opinion, and appointed the Advice to be writ clean over, according to the Amendments. But as they were about to part for that Day, the Earl of *Arran* proposed to them, as his Lordship's Advice, that they should move the Prince of *Orange*, to desire the King to return and call a *Free-Parliament*, which would be the best way to Secure the *Protestant* Religion and Property, and to Heal all Breaches. This Proposal seemed to dissatisfy the whole Meeting, and the Duke of *Hamilton* their President, Father to the Earl, but they presently parted.

Wednesday, the Ninth of *January*, they met at three of the Clock in the same Room, and Sir *Patrick Hume* took notice of the Proposal made by the Earl of *Arran*, and desired to know if there was any there that would second it: But none appearing to do it; he said, That what the Earl had proposed, was evidently opposite and inimicous to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*'s Undertaking, his Declaration, and the Good Intentions of preserving the *Protestant* Religion, and of Restoring their Laws and Liberties express'd in it; and further, desired that the Meeting should declare this to be their Opinion of it. The Lord *Cardross* seconded Sir *Patrick*'s Motion: it was answered by the Duke of *Hamilton*, President of the Meeting, That their Business was to prepare an Advice to be offered to the Prince; and the Advice being now ready to go to the Vote, there was no need that the Meeting should give their Sense of the Earl's Proposal, which neither before nor after Sir *Patrick*'s Motion, any had pretended to own or second;

cond ; so that it was fallen and out of doors ; and that the Vote of the Meeting, upon the Advice brought in by their Order, would sufficiently declare their Opinion : This being seconded by the Earl of *Sutherland*, the Lord *Cardross*, and Sir *Patrick* did acquiesce in it ; and the Meeting voted unanimously the Advice following.

TO HIS HIGHNESS the
PRINCE of ORANGE.

WE the Lords and Gentlemen of the Kingdom of Scotland, *Assembled at your Highness's desire, in this Extraordinary Conjunction*, do give your Highness our humble and hearty Thanks for your Pious and Generous Undertaking, for Preserving of the Protestant Religion, and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms.

In order to the Attaining these Ends, our humble Advice and Desire is, That your Highness take upon You the Administration of all Affairs, both Civil and Military ; the Disposal of the Publick Revenues and Fortresses of the Kingdom of Scotland, and the doing every Thing that is necessary for the Preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, until a General Meeting of the States of the Nation, which we humbly desire your Highness to Call, to be holden at Edinburgh the Fourteenth day of March next ; by your Letters or Proclamation, to be published at the Market-Crosses of Edinburgh, and other Head-Boroughs of the several Shires and Stewartries, as sufficient Intimation to All concerned, and according to the Custom of the Kingdom : And that the Publication of these your Letters or

Proclamation, be by the Sheriffs, or Stewart Clerks, for the Free-holders, who have the value of Lands, holden according to Law, for making Elections; and by the Town-Clerks of the several Burroughs, for the meeting of the whole Burgesses of the respective Royal Burroughs, to make their Elections at least Fifteen Days before the Meeting of the Estates at Edinburgh; and the Respective Clerks to make Intimation thereof, at least Ten Days before the Meetings for Elections: And that the whole Electors and Members of the said Meeting at Edinburgh, qualified as above express, be Protestants, without any other Exception or Limitation whatsoever; to Deliberate and Resolve what is to be done for securing the Protestant Religion, and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, according to Your Highness's Declaration. Dated at the Council-Chamber in Whitehal the Tenth Day of January, 1689.

This Address being Subscribed by 30 Lords, and about 80 Gentlemen, was presented in their presence at St. James's, by the Duke of Hamilton their President, to his Highness the Prince of Orange, who thanked them for the Trust they reposed in him, and desired a Time to consider upon so weighty an Affair.

Upon the Fourteenth of January, his Highness the Prince of Orange met again with the Scots Lords and Gentlemen at St. James's; And spoke to them as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of your Advice, I will, untill the Meeting of the States in March next, give such Orders concerning the Affairs of Scotland, as are necessary for the Calling of the said Meeting, for the Preserving of the Peace; the applying of the Publick Revenue to the most pressing Uses, and putting the Fortresses in the Hands of Persons, in whom the Nation can have a just Confidence: And I do further

ther assure you, That you will always find me ready to concur with you in every Thing that may be found necessary for Securing the Protestant Religion, and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.

The Earl of Crawford desired of his Highness, That himself, the Earl of Louthian, and others, come to Town since the Address was presented, might have an opportunity to subscribe it; which was accordingly done: His Highness retired, and all shewed great Satisfaction with his Answer.

A LETTER to a Friend, advising in this Extraordinary Juncture, how to free the Nation from SLAVERY for ever.

S I R,

I Doubt not but the Wisdom of the Nation will take the most effectual way to secure our *Religion*, our *Liberties* and *Property*. However, being a Lover of all these, I can't forbear communicating my Thoughts unto you with an assurance you'll consider them.

God hath done great things for us, and yet the greatest thing is not yet done; there are many Difficulties in the way, and many more will be thrown into it. *Slavery* is most to be dreaded at this time: What is done must be chiefly to guard against it. How to do it, is the principal business of the Great Men in the next *Convention*. To know where we are, is the first step to be taken. Is the Government dissolved, or only under some Disorders? If the latter; Are the Disorders such as must be laid to the Charge of the King, or to his Ministers,

nisters, or both? If to the King; Are they sufficient to depose him? If that be done, Are we more secure from *Slavery* than now? Will there be more than a Change of Persons in the Throne? A Child for a Father, a Protestant for a Papist? And in a few Years the Succession may fall to the Queen of *Spain*, or Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, both Roman Catholicks, and we in as great, or greater danger of *Pepery* and *Slavery* than we were the other day; the Constitution remains the same, the *Jura Majestatis*, viz. the *Militia*; the Power to make War or Peace; the chooling Judges, Sheriffs, &c. still in the Person of the King; or if only by one Parliament restored to the People, another Parliament may give them the King again. *Leges Posteriores priores abrogant*. And who can tell what Contests there may be about the Right of the Crown. The Deposed Prince is alive, and his Right by Sword will be disputed, &c.

If the Government be dissolved, the Power devolves on the People; no one can claim the Crown; the Royal Family is as it were extinct; the People may set up what Government they please, either the old, or a new; A Monarchy absolute, or limited; or an Aristocracy or Democracy. If a Monarchy limited, supposing it mostly suited to the temper of the *English*, they may choose what Family they please to sit in the Throne: They may settle it on the *Princess of Orange*, *Princess Ann*, the *Prince of Orange*, and for want of Issue, on whom else they think meet. These hold not by virtue of an old Right, but by reason of the People's placing it upon them, and the Monarchy may be thus, *de Novo*, made Hereditary, and the *King* and *Prince of Wales* gone, having lost their Right by the Dissolution of the Government. The *Jura Majestatis*, the *Militia*, the Power of War and Peace, or the Power of the Sword, with the Power of making Judges, Sheriffs, &c. may be lodged where now the Power of Legislation is, viz. in King, Lords, and Commons, which will necessitate frequent Parliaments, and make it impossible for the Monarch to enslave us. There are but two ways by which *Slavery* can be brought on us, viz. *Force* or *Injustice*. The *Militia*, or Power of the Sword, being in the People, we are secured from the mischief of *Force*. The Power of making Judges and all the Ministers of Justice being also in the People, they cannot be ruin'd by *Injustice*.

But

But we must do no Evil, that Good may come of it. Is our Government dissolved, or is it not? If there be a Dissolution, Is it of the Constitution, or only of the Form of Administration? I confess my self not States-man enough to be acquainted with the Fineness of the Politicks, but am apt to run the old Road, and please my self with an old Distinction, All Power is *Originally*, or *Fundamentally* in the People, *Formally* in the *Parliament*, which is one Corporation made up of three *Constituent* *Essentiating* Parts, King, Lords and Commons, so it was with us in *England*. When this Corporation is broken, when any one Essentiating Part is lost or gone, there is a Dissolution of the Corporation. The *Formal* Seat of *Power*, and that *Power* devolves on the People. When it's impossible to have a Parliament, the Power returns to them with whom it was originally. Is it possible to have a *Parliament*? It's not possible. The Government therefore is dissolved.

If what is essential to our Constitution be invaded or ravished from us, the Constitution is broken. I will instance in two things essential to the Constitution. That the People choose their own *Representatives*. And that their *Representatives* have such an Interest in the *Legislation*, that no Laws be made or abrogated without their Consent. The destroying one or both of these, subverts the Foundation of our Government.

The Government being dissolved, what must the People do? Care must be taken that the Government to be erected by such as will perfectly secure us from *Slavery*; and be a Fence inviolable to the *Liberty* and *Property* of the People: And the Rights of Majesty must be therefore lodged with the *Parliament*; this will be grateful to the People. The way of doing it must be *Great*, *Ausful*, and *August*, that none may be able to quarrel it. A National Convention made up of the *Representatives* of the Community: That the Convention may be truly National, and represent the Community, it must be larger than a House of Commons ordinarily is. It's this Convention that sets up what kind of Government they please. If they'll have a Parliament made up of King, Lords and Commons, it's sufficient that this Convention is so pleased. The Power of this Convention must be absolute and uncontrollable, accountable to none but God. It gives Laws to
Kings,

Kings, yea to the whole Parliament, and sets bounds unto it ; it shall go so far, and no further. No Act of Parliament can be strong enough to move the Foundation laid by this Convention. The Convention therefore, as it has more Power than a *Parliament*, and is it's *Creator*, it must have a larger Body. What think you therefore if the first thing done by the approaching Convention be the increasing their Number. What if they double it ? Whether by ordering every Market-Town to send up their Representatives, or every Hundred, Wapentake, &c. or by some other way; according to the proportion of People, and publick Payments, as the wise Men of this Convention shall judg most practicable, that it may be the *Grand Council* of the Nation. I have unburdened my self, and am

Jan. 5. 1688.

Your Humble Servant.

The

Some Account of the Humble Application of the Pious and Noble Prelate, Henry Lord Bishop of London, with the Reverend Clergy of the City, and some of the Dissenting Ministers in it, To the Illustrious Prince William Henry, the Prince of Orange, on Friday, September 21. 1688.

HE declared in Excellent Words, That they came to pay him their Humble Duties and most Grateful Respects for his very great and most hazardous Undertakings for their Deliverance, and the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, with the Ancient Laws and Liberties of this Nation.

He addeth, That they gave up daily many Thanksgivings to Almighty God, who had hitherto been graciously pleased so wonderfully to preserve his Person, and prosper and favour his good Design. And they promised the continuance of their serventest Prayers to the same God, and all Concurrent Endeavours in their Circumstances, for the promoting yet further that Work which was so happily begun, and also for the perfecting of it, not only in this Kingdom, but in other Christian Kingdoms.

He likewise suggested to the Good Prince, That some of the Dissenting Ministers, and their Brethren, were there present, who having the same sense of his Coming hither, with themselves, had joyned themselves with them by him, to render Him their Humblest and most Grateful Resentments.

His Highness was pleased to declare, That he thanked them for their Attendance, and acquainted them very briefly with the chiefest Ends of his Difficult and Chargeable Expedition: That indeed it was to Preserve and Secure the Protestant Religion (his own Religion and their Religion) and assuring them he should not think any thing (not Life it self) too dear to hazard in promoting and perfect-

ing to good a Work. Also he offered up (with great Devotion) his solemn Acknowledgments to Almighty God for his Presence with him, and Blessing upon his Endeavours and Arms hitherto; and asked the Continuance of all their Prayers to God for him.—

The Address of the Nonconformist Ministers (in and about the City of London) to his Highness the Prince of ORANGE.

W Ednesday, January 22. divers of the Dissenting Ministers in and about London, that go under the Denominations of *Presbyterial* and *Congregational*, to the Number of Ninety, or upwards, attended his Highness the Prince of *Orange* at St. James's, being introduced by the Earl of *Devonshire*, the Lord *Wharton*, and the Lord *Walsbure*. Their Sense was represented by one of those Ministers to this effect, viz.

That they professed their grateful Sense of his Highness's Hazardous and Heroical Expedition, which the Favour of Heaven had made so surprizingly prosperous, &c.

That they esteemed it a common Felicity, that the worthy Patriots of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, had unanimously concurred unto his Highness's Design; by whose most prudent Advice, the Administration of Publick Affairs was devolved in this difficult Conjunction, into Hands which the Nation and World knew to be Apt for the greatest Undertakings, and so suitable to the present Exigency of our Case.

That they promised the utmost Endeavour, which in their Stations they are capable of affording, for the promoting the excellent and most desirable Ends, for which his Highness had declared.

That

That they added their continual fervent Prayers to the Almighty, for the Preservation of his Highness's Person, and the Success of his future Endeavours for the Defence and Propagation of the Protestant Interest throughout the Christian World.

That they should all most willingly have chosen, That for the Season of paying this Duty to his Highness, when the Lord Bishop, and the Clergy of London attended his Highness for the like purpose, (which some of them did, and which his Lordship was pleased condescendingly to make mention of to his Highness) had their notice of that intended Application been so early, as to make their more general Attendance possible to them at that time.


That therefore tho they did now appear in a distinct Company, they did it not on a distinct Account, but on that only which is common to them and to all Protestants.

That tho there were some of Eminent Note, whom Age or present Infirmities hindered from coming with them, yet they concurred in the same grateful Sense of our common Deliverance.

His Highness was pleased very favourably to receive this Application, and to assure them, That he came purposely for the Defence of the Protestant Religion; and that it was his own Religion, wherein he was Born and Bred, the Religion of his Country, and of his Ancestors; That he was resolv'd by the Grace of God always to adhere to it, and to do his utmost Endeavours for the Defence of it, and the promoting a firm Union among all Protestants.

The Speech of the Recorder of Bristol to his Highness the Prince of Orange, Monday, January the 7th, 1688. The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commons of the Principal Citizens of the City of Bristol, waited upon the Prince of Orange, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Ormond, their High-Steward, and the Earl of Shrewsbury: Where the Recorder spake to this Effect:

May it please your Highness,

THE Restitution of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and the Freeing us from that Thralldom which hath rendred us for many Years useles, and at last dangerous to the Common Interest of the Protestant World, by your Highness's singular Wisdom, Courage, and Conduct, are not only a Stupendious Evidence of the Divine Favour and Providence for our Preservation; but will be, and ought to be an Everlasting Monument of your Highness's Magnanimity, and other the Heroick Vertues which Adorn your Great Soul, by whom such a Revolution is wrought in this Nation, as is become the Joy and Comfort of the Present, and will be the Wonder of  Succeeding Ages,

In the Contrivance and Preparation of which Great Work, your Highness (like the Heavens) did shed your propitious Influences upon us, whilst we slept, and had scarce any prospect from whence we might expect our Redemption.

But

But at since your happy Arrival in *England*, we did amongst the first, Associate our selves to assist and promote your Highness's most Glorious Design, with our Lives and Fortunes; so we now think our selves bound in the highest Obligation of Gratitude, most humbly to present to your Highness our humble and hearty Thanks, for this our Deliverance from Popery, and Arbitrary Power; and likewise, for declaring your Gracious Intentions, That by the Advice of the Estates of this Kingdom, you will Rectifie the late Disorders in the Government, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, according to the known Laws. The due and inviolable Observation of which, will in our poor Opinion, be the only proper Means to render the Sovereign Secure, and both Sovereign and Subject happy.

To which his Highness returned a most Gracious Answer.

A Word to the Wise, for Settling the Government.

IT is an Universal Truth, That no Nation can subsist without some Government; and the Wisdom of this Nation hath framed their Government, to consist in a King, the Lords, and the Commons.

In these three Conjunction, wholly resides the Power of making and altering Laws, for the Common Good of the whole; and is called the Legislative Power.

The King alone is entrusted with the due Execution of these Laws, for the Preservation, Protection, and Comfort of the People, both in Church and State; and this Trust and Power is called the *Regal Power*.

If then this Nation, being *Protestant*, and under *Protestant Laws*, have a King, who shall declare himself a Zealous Roman Catholick, and put himself under the Power and Conduct of the Papal Jurisdiction, admitting the *Pope's Supremacy*, Nuntio, Bishops, Ap-
peals,

peals, &c. And to his power endeavour to Establish the Popish Religion in the Realm;

Quest. I. Whether such a King hath not thereby made himself Incompetent, and incapable to Govern a *Protestant Church*, and a *Protestant People*, by their *Protestant Laws*? and notoriously Abdicated or Renounced the Government?

II. If a King, entrusted with the *Regal Power*, *ut supra*, shall Subvert the Fundamental Laws; Dispense with Statutes; Destroy Colleges and Corporations; Erect High and Illegal Courts; Invade the Peoples Freeholds, and Free Elections to Parliament; put the Ports and Power of the Nation into Enemies hands; Protect and Promote Traytors; and turn the Protective Power of the Nation to the Ruine and Destruction of the People, their Laws and Religion: Whether by so doing, such a King doth not, in Fact, declare, That he will not Rule the Kingdom by its Laws and Constitutions, but by his own Absolute Will and Pleasure?

III. If a King so entrusted with the *Regal Power*, *ut supra*, shall, and do voluntarily depart the Realm, with the Signals of Government, without any provision for the Publick Administration, and so deserting both the People, Place and Power; Whether such a King hath not Divested himself of that Trust and Regal Power?

IV. If so, and the Lawyers Rule be true, (*Quod non est heres Viventis*) Then whether this Regal Power be Descended, so long as the King is Living?

V. If the Regal Power be Fallen, and yet not Descended; whether of necessity it must not fall to its Center, or Root from whence it Sprang, which is the whole Nation, now consisting in Lords and Commons, as it must have fallen, if the King had died without Heir?

VI. If the Regality then be not Descended, but thus Laps'd to the People, and that this most Excellent Government, is therein become Defective; whether it be not of necessity, that this defect be supplied by a speedy Constituting some Person to that Office, Power, and Trust, to compleat the Government?

VII. If that be so; Then what Person, in this present Juncture of Affairs, is most proper to be therewith Invested? Whether one, who at the Nations charge, at all Times, and upon all Occasions, and to the utmost Extremities, hath given undeniable Evidence to the World, of his constant Resolution and endeavours to Subvert the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of his People; Or one, who at

his own Charge, and at the peril of his own Honour, Life, and Fortune, hath Rescued and Delivered the Nation from that deplorable Condition and Danger; and whose Wisdom, Vertue, Courage, and Conduct, is an Honour to the Age, the Joy of all good Men, and the Fear of Bad, both here and abroad, and who must adorn that People, over whom he shall preside?

VIII. If then the Crown be thus fallen, and must be placed *de novo*; Whether it was ever more necessary than now, to settle and limit the Succession thereof (as it hath been often done) by Parliament; in regard there are but Three Persons of the Protestant Religion, and of the Royal Blood, viz. his Highness, and the Two Princesses, not much different in Age, beyond whom the Descendants are many, and all *Roman Catholics*?

IX. Whether then it may not be advisable it be limited to the Prince for Life; the Remainder to his Princess, and the Heirs of her Body; the Remainder to the Princess Ann, and the Heirs of her Body; the Remainder to the Prince, and the Heirs of his Body: In Default of such Issue, to such Person and Persons, as the Lords and Commons, then last sitting in Parliament, shall Declare and Appoint?

X. Whether such Limitation will not avoid all Questions which may at present, or hereafter arise, touching the Title of the Crown, either near, or remote, and settle and preserve the Peace of the Nation for ever?

XI. Whether so doing will not prevent any scruple her Highness may have, of accepting the Crown in her Father's Life-time, as did arise in the Son of King *Edward the Second*?

XII. Whether thereby the Nation will not in some measure express its Duty and Gratitude to his Highness, who (under God) hath Redeemed and Delivered it from Popery and Slavery, and raised his own Merit above the level of a Subject?

XIII. Whether this Great Prince, whom God hath advanced for the Conduct and Safety of the Protestant World, will not be the fitter to accomplish those Glorious Ends?

XIV. Whether the Two Royal Daughters, considering such his Highness's securing their Right and Succession to the Crown of these Realms, against all Popish Endeavours to hinder the same, will not see just Cause to promote the Limitations aforesaid?

XV. And

XV. And lastly, Whether the Wisdom and Interest of the Nation doth not oblige all good Men to concur with his Highness, and his most Noble Declaration, and Gracious Designs, To Establish their Religion, their Liberties and Properties, beyond all Humane Power of Violation, or Subversion for the Time to come?

A Modest PROPOSAL to the present CONVENTION.

THE thing that offers it self in this great Conjunction is, to have a *Grand Committee* of *Lords and Commons* (Forty at least from each House) to be as a *Privy Council*, or *Council of State*, or *Governing Senate*.

It were to be wished, that Twenty of each Forty might be for Life; and the other Twenty Biennial, Ten going off every Year. Or half might be changed Annually.

Each *Senator* or *Counsellor* to have for his Salary or Maintenance, a Thousand Pounds a Year. This would be such an Advancement to the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, as *England* never saw. And the Charge is a Trifle. There is more spent in some *Monarchies*, upon Hawks, Hounds, and Whores.

The *Prince* to preside in this *Council* or *Senate* (or such Person as he shall appoint in his stead) and to have *Ten Votes* at least. He must also be *General* and *Admiral*; and must have such further Powers, and such a Maintenance or Revenue, as his Great Merits require. But without such as are consistent with the *Government* he designs for us. The *Prince's* Maintenance should equal, or exceed, that of all the *Senators* put together.

All that are of this *Council*, and all that hope to be, (that is, all the Considerable Men of the Nation) will by this means be firm to the *Prince*. And so will those others who have the great Privilege of Choosing them, whereby they may have Confidence in their Administration. And this one thing will give the *Prince*

so strong an Interest, that he needs fear no Pretension that can be against him. It will be better than a *Standing Army*: The necessity whereof nothing can prevent, but such a *Standing Council*.

The *Parliament* to be Chosen Triennially, and to meet Annually.

It is believed that such a Constitution as this, would effectually Secure us (according to the *Princes* good Intentions) from *Popery* and *Tyranny*. And the *Prince* will be the glorious Author of the *Britannick Liberty*, as his Great Grand-Father was of the *Belgick*. The *Genoefes* to this day adore the Memory of *Andrew Doria*, who chose rather to make them a *Free State*, than to be their *Prince*. Barely to change our *Master*, would but revive the Feuds of *York* and *Lancaster*, and involve us in the like Calamities.

These things to continue but during the Life of the *King*, and not to prejudice a Protestant Successor.

A Short Historical Account touching the Succession of the CROWN.

IN the Heptarchy, there was no fixt Hereditary Right; one King tripping up the Heels of another, as he had Power, till one got all.

Afterward no fixt Hereditary Right; for *Albistan*, the Great King, was a *Bastard*; and so were several others; why by their Courage and Policy got the Crown; so that a Law was made, under the *Saxon* Monarchy, *de Ordinatione Regum*, that directed the Election of Kings, prohibiting *Bastards* to be Elected.

Edward the Confessor was not King, *Jure Hereditario*.

William the First (called the *Conqueror*) had no Right, but from the Peoples Election.

William Rufus was Elected against the Right of his Elder Brother.

Henry the First came in by the same way.

King *Stephen* was Elected, a *Clero & Populo*, and Continued by the Pope.

Henry the Second came in by Consent, yet he had no Hereditary Right, for his Mother was living.

Richard the First was charged before God and Men by the Archbishop, upon his Coronation, that he should not presume to take the Crown, unless he resolved faithfully to observe the Laws.

King *John*, his Brother, because his Elder Brother's Son was a Foreigner, was Elected a *Clero & Populo*, and being Divorced from his Wife, by his new Queen he had *Henry* the Third.

Henry the Third was Confirmed, and Settled in the Kingdom, by the General Election of the People; and in his Life-time, the Nation was Sworn to the Succession of *Edward* the First, before he went to the *Holy Land*.

Edward the First being out of *England*, by the Consent of Lords and Commons, was declared King.

Edward the Second being misled, and relying too much upon his Favourites, was Deposed, and his Son was declared King in his Life-time.

Richard the Second, for his evil Government, had the Fate of the Second *Edward*.

Henry the Fourth came in by Election of the People, to whom Succeeded *Henry* the Fifth, and *Henry* the Sixth, in whose time *Richard* Duke of *York* claimed the Crown; and an Act of Parliament was made, that *Henry* the Sixth should enjoy the Crown for his Life, and the said Duke after him; after which, King *Henry* raises an Army, by Assistance of the Queen and Prince; and at *Wakefield*, in Battel, kills the Duke; for which, 1 *Ed.* 4. they were all, by Act of Parliament, Attainted of Treason; and one principal Reason thereof, was, for that the Duke being declared Heir to the Crown after *Henry*, by Act of Parliament, they had killed him.

Edward the Fourth enters the Stage, and leaves *Ed.* 5. to Succeed, to whom Succeeds *Richard* the Third, Confirmed King by Act of Parliament, upon Two Reasons: First, That by reason of a Precontract of *Edward* the Fourth, *Edward* the Fifth, his Eldest Son, and all his other Children were Bastards. Secondly, For that the Son of the Duke of *Clarence*, second Brother to *Edward* the Fourth, had no Right, because the Duke was Attainted of Treason, by a Parliament of *Ed.* the 4th.

Henry the Seventh comes in, but had no Title; First, Because *Edward* the Fourth's Daughter was then living: Secondly, His own Mother, the Countess of *Richmond*, was then living.

After

After him, *Henry* the Eighth wore the Crown, who could have no Title by the Father; in his time the Succession of the Crown was Limited several times, and the whole Nation Sworn to the Observance.

Sir *Thomas Moor* declared, That the Parliament had a Power to bind the Succession, which was declared to be Law, by 13 *Eliz.* cap. 1. and made a *Premunire* to hold the contrary.

Edward the Sixth succeeded, but his Mother was married to King *Henry*, while *Ann* of Cleve, his Wife, was living.

Queen *Mary* was declared a *Bastard*; and by Vertue of an Act of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, she Succeeded; which Act being Repealed in the First of her Reign, and the Crown being Limited otherwise by Parliament, all the Limitations of the Crown in King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign were avoided; so that

Queen *Elizabeth*, who was declared a *Bastard*, by Act of Parliament in *Henry* the Eighth's time, and limited to Succeed, in another Act in his time, and that Act repealed by Queen *Mary*, became Queen in the force of her own Act of Parliament, which declares her Lawful Queen.

The Crown was Entail'd in *Richard* the Second's time; again, in the time of *Henry* the Fourth; again, in the time of *Henry* the Sixth; again, in the time of *Edward* the Fourth; again, in the time of *Richard* the Third; again, in the time of *Henry* the Seventh; Thrice in the time of *Henry* the Eighth.

And upon the Marriage of Queen *Mary* to King *Philip* of Spain, both the Crowns of *England* and *Spain* were Entailed; whereby it was provided, that of the several Children to be Begotten upon the Queen, one was to have the Crown of *England*, another *Spain*, another the *Low-Countries*; the Articles of Marriage to this purpose, were Confirmed by Act of Parliament, and the Pope's Bull.

So that it was agreed by the States of both Kingdoms, and the *Low-Countries*, and therefore, probably, the Universal Opinion of the Great Men of that Age, That Kings and Sovereign Princes, with the Consent of their States, had a Power to Alter and Bind the Succession of the Crown; and never denied to be Law till the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

True it is, that this Doctrine doth not go down well with those that do pretend to Prerogative, added (as they say) by the Act of *Recognition* made to King *James*; and the Oaths of *Supremacy* and *Allegiance*,

1 *Jac.* 1.
cap. 1.

which

which do make so much talk concerning Inheritance and Heirs: But let these Gentlemen consider, that the Act of *Recognition* made no Law for the future; nor doth the same cross the Statute of 13 *Eliz.* nor doth it take away the power of the Parliament from over-ruling the Course of the Common-Law for after-Ages. Nor do the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* hold forth any such Obligation unto Heirs, otherwise than as supposing them to be Successors, and in that Relation only. And therefore, was no such Allegiance due to *Edward* the Sixth, *Queen Mary*, or *Queen Elizabeth*, until they were actually posselt of the Crown, as may appear by the Oath

- 35 H.8. forced by the Statute of *H. 8.* touching their Succession.
cap. 1. Nor did the Law suppose any Treason could be acted a-
 6 E. 6. gainst the Heirs of *Ed. 6.* *Queen Mary*, or *Queen Eliz.*
 11. 1, 2, until these Heirs were actually posselt of the Crown, and
 3. *Om.* so were Kings and Queens, as by the expreis words in the
 10. several Statutes do appear. Nor did the *Recognition*, by
 1 El. 6. the Parliament made to *Queen Elizabeth*, declare any
 engagement to the People to assist, and defend Her and
 the Heirs of Her Body, otherwise than with this Limitation, being
 Kings and Queens of this Realm; as by the Statute in
 1 El. 3. that behalf made doth appear. Moreover, had these
 Oaths been otherwise understood, the Crown had by
 virtue of them been preingaged, so as it could never have Descen-
 ded to *Queen Mary*, *Queen Elizabeth*, or *King James*, but must
 have remained to the Heirs of *Edward* the Sixth for ever.
-

A Narrative of the Miseries of New-England, by reason of an Arbitrary Government Erected there.

THat a Colony so considerable as *New-England* is, should be discouraged, is not for the Honour and Interest of the *English Nation*; in as much as the People there are generally Sober, Industrious, Well-Disciplin'd, and apt for Martial Affairs; so that he that is Sovereign of *New-England*, may by means thereof (when he pleaseth) be Emperor of *America*: Nevertheless, the whole English Interest in that Territory has been of late in apparent danger of being lost and ruined, and the Miseries of that People by an Arbitrary Government erected amongst them, have been beyond Expression great.

The original of all which has been the *Quo Warranto's* issued out against their *Charters*; by means whereof they have been deprived of their *ancient Rights and Priviledges*.

As for the *Massachusetts Colony* (whose Patent beareth date from the Year 1628.) There was in the Year 1683, a *Quo Warranto*; and after that in the Year 1684, a Writ of *Scire Facias* against them, and they were required to make their appearance at *Westminster* in *October*, which they knew nothing of till the month before, so that it was impossible for them to answer at the time appointed; yet Judgment was entred against them.

Plymouth Colony, after they had enjoyed their first Government above threescore years, (without so much as a pretence of Misgovernment alledged) had all their Priviledges at once taken from them. There was a *Quo Warranto* against *Connecticut Colony* (whose Charter was granted to them by King *Charles the Second*) only Letters were sent to them in the King's Name, signifying, that (in case they did resign their Charter) they should take their choice of being under *New-York* or *Boston*. Several of the Magistrates there returned a most humble and supplicatory Answer, praying, That their former Government might still continue; but that if it must be taken from them,

them, they had rather be under *Boston* than *New-York*: This was by some at Court interpreted a Resignation of their Charter, and a Commission sent to Sir *Edmond Andross*, who went with some armed Attendants to *Hartford* (their principal Town) and declared their Charter and former Government to be void. As for *Road-Island*, they submitted themselves to His Majesties pleasure.

Before these Changes happened, *New-England* was of all the Foreign Plantations (their Enemies themselves being Judges) the most flourishing and desirable.

But their Charters being all (one way or other) declared to be void and insignificant, it was an easy matter to erect a French Government in that part of the King's Dominions, (no doubt intended by the Evil Counsellors) as a *Specimen* of what was designed to be here in *England*, as soon as the times would bear it. Accordingly Sir *Edmond Andross* (a *Gernsey-man*) was pitched on as a fit Instrument to be made use of; and a most Illegal Commission given him, bearing date *June 3, 1686*, by which he, with four of his Council, (perhaps all of them his *absolute Devotees*) are empower'd to make Laws and raise Moneys on the Kings Subjects without any Parliament, Assembly, or Consent of the People.

It was thought by Wise Men, that the Remembrance of *Dudley* and *Empson*, who were in the days of King *Henry* the Eighth executed for acting by a like Commission, would have deterred them from doing so; But it did not, for Laws are made by a few of them, and indeed what they please: nor are they printed, as was the Custom in the former Governments, so that the People are at a great loss to know what is Law, and what not. Only one Law they are sensible of, which doth prohibit all Town-Meetings, excepting on a certain Day once a Year; whereas the Inhabitants have occasion to meet once a Month, sometimes every Week, for relief of the Poor, or other Town-Affairs. But it is easy to penetrate into the Design of this Law, which was (no Question) to keep them in every Town from complaining to *England*, of the Oppression they are under: And (as Laws have been Established) so Moneys have been Raised by the Government in a most Illegal and Arbitrary way, without any consent of the People. Sir *Edmond Andross* caused a Tax to be levied of a Penny in a Pound on all the Towns then under his Government: And when at *Spfwich* and other places, the *Silist Men* (as they are there stiled) voted, That inasmuch as it was against the Common Priviledges of English Subjects, to have Money raised without their

own Consent in an Assembly or Parliament; That therefore they would petition the King for liberty of an Assembly before they made any Rates; the said Sir *Edmond Andross* caused them to be Imprisoned and Fined, some 20 *l.* some 30 *l.* and some 50 *l.* as the Judges, by him instructed, should see meet to determine; Yea, and several Gentlemen in the Country were Imprisoned and bound to their Good Behaviour, upon meer suspicion, that they did encourage their Neighbours not to comply with these Arbitrary Proceedings. And that so they might be sure to effect their Pernicious Designs, they have caused Juries to be pick'd of Men who are not of the Vicinity, and some of them meer Strangers in the Country, and no Freeholders: which actings are highly Illegal. One of the former Magistrates was committed to Prison without any Crimes laid to his Charge, and there kept half a Year without any Fault; and tho he petitioned for a *Habeas Corpus*, it was denied him. Also inferiour Officers have extorted what Fees they please to demand, contrary to all Rules of Reason and Justice. They make poor Widows and Fatherless pay 50 *s.* for the Probate of a Will, which under the former easy Government would not have been a Tenth part so much. Six Persons who had been illegally imprisoned, were forced to give the Officers 117 *l.* whenas upon Computation, they found that here in *England* their Fees would not have amounted to 10 *l.* in all. And yet these things (tho bad enough) are but a very small part of the Misery which that poor People have been groaning under, since they have been governed by a Dispotick and Absolute Power. For, their new Masters tell them, that their Charter being gone, their Title to their Lands and Estates is gone therewith, and that All is the Kings; and that They represent the King; and that therefore all Persons must take Patents from them, and give what they see meet to impose, that so they may enjoy the Houses which their own Hands have built, and the Lands, which at vast Charges in subduing a Wilderness, they have for many Years had a rightful possession of, as ever any People in the World had or can have: Accordingly the Governor ordered the Lands belonging to some in *Charles-Town* to be measured out, & given to his Creatures, and *Writs of Intrusion* to be issued out against others: And the Commons belonging to several Towns have been given to some of the Governours Council, who begged them, to the impoverishing, if not utter ruining of whole Townships. And when an Island belonging to the Town of *Plimouth* was petitioned away from them by one *Nathaniel Clark* (whom Sir *Edmond Andross* made

made his Property) because the Agents of the said Town obtained a voluntary Subscription to maintain their Title at Law, they were compelled to come not only out of their own Country, but Colony, to *Boston*, to answer there as Criminals at the next Assizes, and bound to their good Behaviour: The Officers in the mean time extorting 3 l. per Man for Fees. These were the miserable Effects of *New-England's* being deprived of their Charters, and with them of their English Liberties: They have not been altogether negligent, as to endeavours to obtain some relief in their sorrowful Bondage; for several Gentlemen desired *Increase Mather*, the Rector of the College at *Cambridge* in *New-England*, to undertake a Voyage for *England*, to see what might be done for his distressed Country, which Motion he complied with, and in *June* the 1st 1688, he had the favour to wait on the King, and privately to acquaint him with the enslaved and perishing Estate of his Subjects in *New-England*. The King was very gracious and kind in his Expressions; then, and often after promising to give them ease as to their Complaints and Fears: Amongst other things the said *Mather* caused a Petition from the Town of *Cambridge* in *New-England* to be humbly presented to His Majesty; which because it doth express the Deplorable Condition of that People, it shall be here inserted.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Petition and Address of John Gibson, aged about 87, and George Willow, aged about 86 years; as also on the behalf of their Neighbours the Inhabitants of Cambridge in New-England.

In most humble wise sheweth,

THat Your Majesty's good Subjects, with much hard Labour and great Disburtements, have subdued a Wilderness, built our Houses, and planted Orchards, being encouraged by our indubitable Right to the Soil by the Royal Charter granted unto the First Planters, together with our Purchase of the Natives; as also by sundry Letters and Declarations sent to the late Governour and Company, from His late Majesty Your Royal Brother, assuring

assuring us of the full enjoyment of our Properties and Possessions, as is more especially contained in the Declaration sent when the *Quo Warrants* was issued out against our Charter.

But we are necessitated to make this our Moan and Complaint to Your Excellent Majesty, for that our Title is now questioned to our Lands, by us quietly possessed for near sixty Years, and without which we cannot subsist. Our humble Address to our Governour Sir *Edmond Andross*, shewing our just Title, long and peaceable possession, together with our Claim of the benefit of Your Majesty's Letters and Declarations, assuring all Your good Subjects, that they shall not be molested in their Properties and Possessions, not availing.

Royal Sir, We are a poor People, and have no way to procure Money to defend our Cause in the Law; nor know we of Friends at Court, and therefore unto Your Royal Majesty, as the publick Father of all your Subjects, do we make this our humble Address for Relief, beseeching Your Majesty graciously to pass Your Royal Act for the Confirmation of Your Majesty's Subjects, here in our Possessions to us derived from our late Governour and Company of this Your Majesty's Colony: We now humbly cast our selves, and distressed Condition of our Wives and Children, at Your Majesty's Feet, and conclude with the saying of Queen *Esther*, *If we Perish, we Perish.*

Thus that Petition.

Besides this, Mr. *Inc. Mather*, with two *New-England* Gentlemen, presented a Petition and humble Proposals to the King, wherein they prayed that the Right which they had in their Estates before the Government was changed, might be confirmed; And that no Laws might be made, or Moneys raised, without an Assembly, with sundry other particulars; which the King referred to a Committee for Foreign Plantations, who ordered them into the Hands of the Attorney-General to make his Report. The Clerk, *William Blathwait* sent to the Attorney-General a Copy, wherein the Essential Proposal of an Assembly was wholly left out. And being spoke to about it, he said the Earl of *Sunderland* blotted out that with his own Hand; likewise a Soliciter in this Cause related that the said Earl of *Sunderland* affirmed to him, that it was by his Advice that the King had given a Commission to Sir *Edmond Andross* to raise Moneys without an Assembly, and that he knew the King would never consent to an Alteration, nor would he propose it to His Majesty. When of late all Charters were restored to *England*, it was highly rational for *New-*

England to expect the like; for if it be an illegal and unjust thing to deprive good Subjects here of their *Antient Rights and Liberties*, it cannot be consistent with Justice and Equity to deal so with those that are afar off; Applications therefore were made to the King, and to some Ministers of State. It was urged, that if a Foreign Prince or State should, during the present Troubles, send a Frigate to *New-England*, and promise to protect them, as under their former Government, it would be an unconquerable temptation; yet no Restoration of Charters would be granted to *New-England*, which has opened the Eyes of some thinking Men. Thus hath *New-England* been dealt with: This hath been, and still is the bleeding state of that Country.

They cannot but hope that *England* will send them speedy Relief; especially considering that through the ill Conduct of their present Rulers, the French Indians are (as the last Vessels from thence inform) beginning their cruel Butcheries amongst the English in those parts; And many have fears that there is a design to deliver that Country into the Hands of the French King, except his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, whom a Divine Hand has raised up to deliver the Oppressed, shall happily and speedily prevent it.

F I N I S.

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